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individual rather than on the government. It is the emphasis of this aspect of the subject that is gradually developing in our city population, an appreciation of the fact that mere changes in the mechanism of government will not solve the problems of city life. In his chapter on "The Control of Leisure" he explains with great clearness the influence which the city may exert in directing the use of leisure. He shows a keen appreciation of the deep social import of the proper use of leisure, and his words may well receive the consideration of every one interested in civic betterment. The book is an important contribution to the literature of city institutions and opens a new field for fruitful research.

**Willoughby, W. W.** *The American Constitutional System.* Pp. xvi, 323. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Century Company, 1904.  
Reserved for later notice.

**Winch, W. H.** *Notes on German Schools.* Pp. viii, 264. Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1904.  
A very timely and suggestive study of German methods of teaching, not a description of the school system. Teachers, particularly teachers of pedagogy, will be greatly interested in the facts presented.

**Young, J. S.** *A Political and Constitutional Study of the Cumberland Road.* Pp. 107. Price, \$1.00. Chicago: University Press, 1904.  
Reserved for later notice.

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#### REVIEWS.

*L'Education des Nègres aux Etats-Unis.* By KATE BROUSSEAU, Ph. D., University of Paris and Professor of Psychology, Los Angeles, Cal. Price, 7.50 fr. Paris: Felix Alcan, 1904.

This book is a critical résumé of some 400 pages. The author has collected a mass of information from various sources, and gives the reader a good idea of what has been done. The volume contains no specially new contributions to the discussion, and in spite of the wide range of topics treated I question whether all the important factors in the situation have been duly considered and whether the picture drawn is always true to life. The difficulties arising from the character of the negro are minimized and glossed over. The mulatto question is almost ignored. There is little evidence that the economic geography of the South is understood or its significance for the future realized. In getting at the spirit of the South such important books as Tillinghast, "The Negro in Africa and America" and Brown, "The Lower South in American History" were not consulted, judging from the bibliography, and the same is true of Hammond, "The Cotton Industry"; Willcox, "Negro Criminality," and Stone, "The Negro in the Yazoo Mississippi Delta"; for Europeans, Ernst von Halle's *Baumwollproduktion*.

Throughout the book race prejudice is constantly receiving condemnation, but in such fashion as to raise the suspicion that the author does not

understand its meaning. It will not disappear because of the censure, but is one of the most permanent and important elements of the whole situation. To the statement that "The true solution of the problem will not come till the equality of the two races is really admitted," it may be rejoined that race prejudice *may* disappear when the races *are equal*, certainly not before.

Industrial education receives qualified approval, though Dr. Brousseau seems to think that its chief exponents are naively seeking in this fashion to make the black man useful to the white. By quoting many pages of the Atlanta conference report on industrial education, without any word of explanation or warning, the author creates a doubt as to whether she knew the biased character of that report. Moreover, the author appears to believe that the leading advocates of industrial training are opposing literary and professional instruction, which certainly is not true.

To my mind, the sketch of the limitations placed upon the development of the black by the antagonism of the whites is decidedly overdrawn. The tone of the book is a bit too pessimistic, but the final conclusions will be generally accepted. The author thinks that more attention should be paid to education, and that the national government should assist the states. It is not suggested that there are any legal or other difficulties in the way of this national aid.

Dr. Brousseau has done well to place before European readers so many facts regarding this difficult problem. The unfortunate feature is that the evil influences are unduly emphasized.

There is a good classified bibliography of American works. Curiously enough no reference is made to any French or German publications.

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*The Cambridge Modern History*, Volume VIII, *French Revolution*. Pp. xxvii, 875. Price, \$4.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1904.

As a specimen of composite authorship in a complicated and difficult period of history, this volume must be counted a conspicuous success. No single-volume history of the French Revolution in the English language, and possibly none in French, contains so much and such well-organized information as that embodied within the compass of this book. In breadth and accuracy of treatment, in the opinion of the reviewer, it is superior to any that has yet appeared in the series. This success is all the more because of the inherent difficulties of the subject. Admitting that the national prejudice of an Englishman against France at this time is a negligible quantity, in the light of the ideals of modern scholarship, there yet remains the variation likely to arise from the fact that several minds have produced the whole, and the necessity of reducing, so far as possible, the individual treatment of each to the common denominator of a single, compact and well-rounded history. The very method in the making of the book has militated against such a result. The unity of the subject suffers from the diversity in regard to authorship as well as from the method of division adopted. For example,